

1. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides:

- A. The specific guidance needed for the Federal Government to respond to domestic incidents that are catastrophic in magnitude.
- B. The automated systems needed to collect and manage national information about incident response.
- C. A nationwide template enabling government and nongovernmental responders to respond to all domestic incidents.
- D. An alternative to the Incident Command System in planning for and responding to National Special Security Events.

2. Select the TRUE statement from below:

- A. The NRP focus is solely on establishing a standardized framework for preventing and responding to potential and actual domestic terrorism incidents.
- B. The NRP supersedes existing agency authorities and statutes related to incident response and management during Presidentially declared disasters.
- C. The NRP requires that agencies fully implement all of the system's components to ensure standardization across every Incident of National Significance.
- D. The NRP is an all-hazards plan that provides flexible mechanisms for national-level operational coordination for domestic incident management.

3. When declaring an Incident of National Significance, the Secretary of Homeland Security:

- A. Must comply with the HSPD-5 criteria.
- B. May consider other factors along with the HSPD-5 criteria.
- C. Must get approval from the Incident Advisory Council.
- D. May delegate the decision to another Federal agency.

4. Which of the following officials has been directed by the President to assume responsibility for managing domestic incidents?

- A. Secretary of Defense
- B. Attorney General
- C. Secretary of Homeland Security
- D. National Security Advisor

5. The NRP is based on the premise that:

- A. Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.
- B. Federal-to-Federal support will not be required unless an incident is covered under a Stafford Act declaration.
- C. Governmental agencies are in the best position to respond to incidents and should not encourage citizen involvement.
- D. Supplemental operations and hazard-specific contingency plans are not necessary.

- 6. In accordance with HSPD-5 and other relevant statutes and directives, who has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats?**
- A. Attorney General
 - B. Secretary of Defense
 - C. Secretary of Homeland Security
 - D. National Security Advisor
- 7. An ESF is a:**
- A. Center that serves as the national hub for terrorism-related analysis, collecting information from all members of the U.S. Government's intelligence community.
 - B. Physical location where public affairs professionals from organizations involved in incident management activities work together to provide critical emergency information.
 - C. Grouping of Government and certain private-sector capabilities used to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services.
 - D. Specialized advanced team that provides technical assistance to assess the situation, identify critical and unmet needs, and establish incident support facilities.
- 8. Which organizational element is a temporary Federal facility established locally to coordinate operational Federal assistance activities to the affected jurisdiction(s) by the Secretary of Homeland Security?**
- A. Incident Command Post (ICP)
 - B. Regional Resource Coordination Center (RRCC)
 - C. State Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
 - D. Joint Field Office (JFO)
- 9. Owners/operators of certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations:**
- A. May bear responsibilities under the law for preparing for and preventing incidents from occurring, and responding to an incident once it occurs.
 - B. Must take actions to prepare for and prevent incidents from occurring, but do not participate in response activities if an incident does occur.
 - C. Use plans developed by Federal and State emergency managers to ensure that their facilities are prepared.
 - D. Assume the role of Incident Commander when an incident occurs on private-property areas associated with their facilities.
- 10. What organizational element is responsible for directing on-scene emergency management and maintaining command and control of on-scene incident operations?**
- A. Emergency Support Function (ESF)
 - B. Incident Command Post (ICP)
 - C. Local Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
 - D. Joint Operations Center (JOC)

11. The National Operations Center is:

- A. The primary national hub for domestic incident management, operational coordination, and situational awareness.
- B. The focal point and operational control center for all Federal law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents.
- C. The coordination point for the deployment of Federal response resources and support for the efforts of regional and field components.
- D. The temporary Federal facility established to coordinate operational Federal assistance activities to the affected jurisdiction(s).

12. What NRP element is a tailored group of senior Federal interagency representatives that adjudicates unresolved resource issues and provides strategic advice?

- A. Joint Field Office (JFO) Coordination Group
- B. Homeland Security Council/National Security Council (HSC/NSC)
- C. Incident Advisory Council (IAC)
- D. Policy Coordination Committees (PCCs)

13. What NRP element coordinates the deployment of the Emergency Response Team—Advance Element (ERT-A) to field locations?

- A. National Operations Center (NOC)
- B. Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)
- C. State Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- D. Joint Operations Center (JOC)

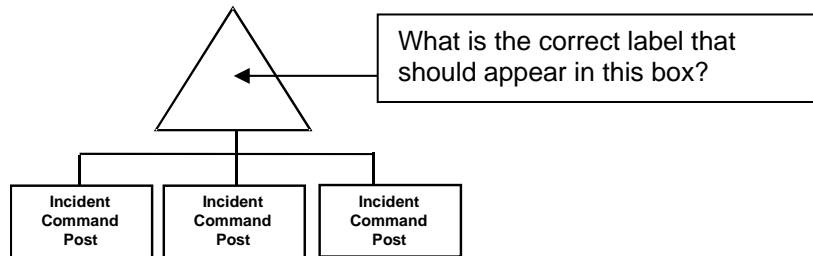
14. Select the TRUE statement from below:

- A. The PFO directs the incident command structure established at the incident and has directive authority over the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Officer.
- B. Once formally designated, the PFO is located at the National Operations Center.
- C. The PFO may not delegate duties to the FCO or other designated Federal official even after an event transitions to long-term recovery.
- D. The PFO provides a primary point of contact and situational awareness locally for the Secretary of Homeland Security.

15. Who manages and coordinates Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies?

- A. The designated Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)
- B. The Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)
- C. The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)
- D. The State Coordinating Officer (SCO)

16.



- A. Central Authority
- B. Area Command
- C. Control Point
- D. Resource Allocation

17. Which branch manages unique tactical issues inherent to a crisis situation, such as a hostage situation or terrorist threat, and includes the Joint Operations Center (JOC)?

- A. Law Enforcement Investigative Operations Branch
- B. Response and Recovery Branch
- C. Security Operations Branch
- D. Emergency Services Branch

18. Which JFO Section is responsible for providing current information to the JFO Coordination Group to ensure situational awareness?

- A. Operations Section
- B. Planning Section
- C. Logistics Section
- D. Finance and Administration Section

19. Select the TRUE statement from below:

- A. The JFO uses an Incident Command System (ICS) structure to manage on-scene operations.
- B. Regardless of size or number of States affected, each incident has only one JFO.
- C. Disaster Recovery Centers are collocated with the JFO whenever feasible.
- D. Utilizing Unified Command principles, the JFO Coordination Group directs activities within the JFO.

20. When the Secretary of Homeland Security declares an Incident of National Significance, who notifies affected States and Federal agencies?

- A. National Infrastructure Coordination Center (NICC)
- B. National Operations Center (NOC)
- C. Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC)
- D. Incident Advisory Council (IAC)

21. Who directs the following functions: Public Affairs, Community Relations, Congressional Affairs, State and Local Coordination, Tribal Affairs, and International Affairs?

- A. Liaison Administrator
- B. External Affairs Officer
- C. Chief of Staff
- D. Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC)

22. Who manages the Federal resource support activities related to non-Stafford Act incidents when Federal-to-Federal support is requested from DHS?

- A. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)
- B. Comptroller
- C. Chief of Staff
- D. Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC)

23. Hazard mitigation involves:

- A. Preventing the immediate loss of life after a disaster strikes.
- B. Lessening the paperwork associated with applying for hazard grants.
- C. Reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from hazards.
- D. Clearing contaminants from an area following the release of a chemical agent.

24. Which of the following statements about reporting requirements is correct?

- A. State, local, and tribal governments report threats, incidents, and potential incidents using specialized communications and reporting channels established for NRP events.
- B. Typically, first responders report information directly to the NOC, which in turn notifies State or local emergency operations centers.
- C. Information regarding potential terrorist threats normally is reported initially to a local or regional JTTF and, subsequently, from the FBI SIOC to the NOC if the FBI deems the threat to be credible.
- D. Federal emergency operations centers are encouraged but not required to use established reporting mechanisms to report incident information to the NOC.

25. Select the TRUE statement from below:

- A. Standard procedures regarding requests for assistance may be expedited or, under extreme circumstances, suspended in the immediate aftermath of an event of catastrophic magnitude.
- B. Under the Stafford Act, the NOC designates the types of assistance to be made available and the counties eligible to receive assistance.
- C. In a terrorist event, law enforcement officials must wait to plan evidence collection and preservation until after the lifesaving response operations are completed.
- D. The majority of initial response actions in the local threat or hazard area are taken by Federal responders.

26. Under the Stafford Act, who requests assistance from the Federal Government?

- A. The designated Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)
- B. The Principal Federal Official (PFO)
- C. The State Coordinating Officer (SCO)
- D. The Governor